Amusements To-day. Bijon Opera Rosso Orphens and Kurydice. S P. M. Castino-The Merry Wor. S P. M. Chickering Mati-Concert. S P. M. Cosmopalitan Theatro-On the Yellowstons. S P. M. Commonstructure - On the Fellowstens, S.F. M. Daly's Therafre-Bern-Twenty-Right, S.F. M. Girand Opera Nouse-Storm Seaten, S.F. M. Globe Disses Museum - 200 Severy, Madison Square Therafre-Alpine Ress. 2 to F. M. New Park Therafre-Three of a Kind. S.F. M. Mible's Garden-A Wife's Peril. SP. M. New York Comedy Theatre-Canfusion AP. M. People's Theates-The Shanghrann. . F. M. Star Threstee-Nativale, S.P. M.
Thenstre Countque-Cordila's Aspirations. Sand S.P. M.
Thatin Thenstre-De Kuddrins. S.P. M.
Tony Paster's Thentre-Variety, Sand S.P. M. Union Square Theatre-Separation SP. H. Wallack's Theatre—Deception. 1 P. M. Bd Av. Theatre—Wanted, a Partner. 1 P. M. 5th Av. Theatre-Princes Ida. 1P. H.

Special Notices, aftermarriages and deaths, per line. Banking and Financial (after money article)...... 0 75 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page per line 2 50

Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at THE SUN office until midnight. They should, however, he brought in as early as possible.

Advirtisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be hunded in this evening before six o'clock.

The Stalwart Plan.

The restoration to power of the old Stalwart machine in this city, with JOHN J. D'BRIEN as its chief, is likely to influence the choice of delegates from this State to Chicago. The Stalwarts do not favor the new method of election by Congress districts, but prefer the old way. The rules of the National Committee on this subject are so loosely framed that the Stalwarts think they can use them or twist them to suit themselves.

A State Convention will be held to elect four delegates at large. The Stalwarts believe they can capture it. Meanwhile they will throw all manner of obstacles in the way of the election of delegates by District Conventions. Then, when the State Convention meets, it can elect the seventy-two delegates to which New York is entitled, and instruct them to vote as a unit for such Presidential candidate as the Stalwarts may favor. This would be a repetition of the course of the memorable State Convention of 1880, when the delegation was instructed to vote for GRANT for a third term.

This bold scheme may break down at some critical stage. Even if successful in part. many Congress districts may elect their own delegates, regardless of the proceedings of the State Convention, while prominent Half Breeds would utter indignant protests at this attempt to set aside the purpose of the last National Convention. The controversy would then have to be settled at Chicago.

Queen Victoria's New Book.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria's new book has been published in England, and appears to be a sequel to the diary of her domestic life in Scotland, which appeared some years ago, and which bore the title of "My Life in the Highlands."

The new volume has been awaited in England with mixed but eager anticipation by that large proportion of the British public in whose eyes the celebrated John Brown was so important and mysterious a figure, as well as by the political world, which looked with no little curiosity to such record as her Majesty might make of her impressions of Lord Beaconspield, and, perhaps, of Mr. GLADSTONE. So far as JOHN EROWN is concerned her Majesty has excoming from the sovereign, appear very extraordinary to English people. In a pobly prove a disappointment. The references to public events are scanty, and have to do only with her own personal relation to them or their relation to members of her family. BEACONSFIELD, and she has enough to say of him to afford no little gratification to Conservatives, who will make the best possible use of her estimate of their late leader, and contrast it with her guarded utterances in relation to Mr. GLADSTONE.

Her Majesty undoubtedly overcame the strong prejudice which she shared with the Prince Consort against Mr. DISRAELI in the earlier part of that adroit statesman's career and during the last years of his life conceived a warm regard for him. He gained her confidence by anticipating her wishes, by his unfailing devotion to the memory of Prince ALBERT, and, in no small degree by winning the friendship of JOHN BROWN. Queen has never taken kindly to Mr. GLADSTONE. She mistrusts the quality of social progress of which he is the political exponent, and which she believes to be thinly disguised radicalism, and she knows that he has none of the ambition which finally commended his predecessor to the order in which he attained to membership. Her Majesty's apparent disinclination to refer to Mr. GLADSTONE in he Highland diary has, however, no particular significance. Any other than a passing and purely personal allusion to him would be

wholly out of place in it. Her Majesty's last volume partook of the nature of a sentimental escapement which she deemed more or less necessary to her in the condition of mind in which she found herself after the Prince Consort's death She has a thoroughly exalted idea of her regal function, and she derived it as much from Prince ALDERT as from any other source. He inculcated it most carefully, and she carried it to the point of absenting herself from her mother's deathbed. 'The Duchess of Kenr lay dying, and her physician, at her request hastened to the Queen. "Put on your shawl, madam," he said; "there is not a moment to lose if you would see your mother alive!" Prince ALBERT interposed; "Her Majesty," he said, "cannot go without her attendants;" and she waited and went with her retinue, and found that her unhappy and distraugh mother was no more.

But this love of pomp and ceremonial, which accounts for so many anomalies and ridiculous observances in English court life, and which prescribes the unhappy disclosures of feminine anatomy at her Majesty's drawingrooms, and maintains the singular formalities of the Lord Chamberlain's duties, does not prevent her Majesty from occasionally yielding to the impulse to throw herself upon the sympathetic bosom of her people and weep in public. She did so when her husband died, and no sooner was JOHN BROWN dead than she felt the need to do so again, and through the same medium. The first volume imparted to her subjects the relation in which

in the most natural and unaffected way their sympathy and condolence. Her affection for him was of the warmest, and her devotion to him was in every way admirable. It was a book which, however much a large part of her subjects may have dissented from its motive and failed to share its estimate of ber husband, did not fall to win for her a warm place in the hearts of a great many

English people. The second volume was printed because JOHN BROWN died, and she explains in it who and what Brown was, and why he was such a serious loss to her. Her Majesty is a very singular woman, and her pronounced characteristics have been accentuated and exaggerated by the isolation natural to her position and the domestic intrenchments with which she has surrounded herself. Brown was a rugged, uncanny-looking, rude Scotch gillie. He had for the Queen all the best attributes of a faithful mastiff. His strength, his courage, his reticence, and the simplicity of his demeanor commended him to her confidence. Her husband thought well of him, as he did of any useful and trustworthy creature, and she grew to repose implicit confidence in him, and to regard him with even a warm affection. Her Majesty is very much of an Englishwoman, as every page she writes discloses, and very little of a woman of the world, and her manifestations of the esteem in which she held her personal attendan were foolish. They were foolish in his lifetime, and they were even more so after his death; and to the scandal that was created while he lived she gave strength and color by the demonstrations of grief with which she mourned his loss.

Brown was proud of his position in the royal confidence, and he made a good deal of He never changed under the Queen's tutelage, but remained a coarse-grained, rough sort of animal to the end, with occasional violent lapses of humanity in which Highland whiskey was a cogent element. He lorded it finely over the Windsor tradespeople and on the Decside he was a truculent laird and a jealous fisher and shooter in the domain that the Queen secured to him. To the nobles he was as rude as he dared be, and to her Majesty's guests and household he was uncouth and unbearable. Thrifty, full of ready wisdom, and quick of apprehension, he knew who his friends were, and served and used them alternately. Lord BEACONSFIELD took his measure early in his career, and readily conciliated him. Brown always spoke well of him, and he well of Brown; and it has always been held by those who had occasion to know, that not even the Prime Minister of England could afford to despise such a friend at court as the Highland gillie. He was a very positive character; he interested and amused the Queen, and he knew nothing but loyalty in her service.

Her book tells nothing else of him, as elsewhere concerns itself with the affairs and avocations of the Princess BEATRICE and herself, and conveys a few simple impressions of Scotch parsons, honest Highlanders, mountain air and mountain scenery, and the domestic routine of the royal family. There are passages that show what she thought of the public career of NAPOLEON, and of the warm feeling she entertained for the ex-Empress and her unfortunate son. The book will thoroughly disappoint those of vulgar and morbid appetite. It has no pabulum whatever for them. It discloses, as far as one may discern it, the daily life of an exalted personage and not too happy woman; a woman in some things very weak and foolish, but of excellent heart and noble qualities, and of un-doubted purity of life. Her sentimental vagaries are to be attributed to a life spent within narrow restrictions and hedged in by strong prejudices and iron formalities, and in which there has been a total lack of that wise and thoughtful guidance which the Prince Consort could perhaps have afforded, and which Queen VICTORIA has certainly needed.

Hopeful Work.

Tompkins county lies a little south of a line running east and west through the cenpressed herself fully, and in terms which, treofthis State, and is nearly square in shape, except where Cayuga Lake makes it irregular by reaching into its territory through litical sense, however, the book will proba- the northwest corner. The counties of considered when the bill is reported and the Cayuga, Cortland, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler, and Seneca all touch it, and in the centre of it, surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery, is the town of Ithaca, the seat of She speaks in the highest terms of Lord | Cornell University. Tompkins county gave GROVER CLEVELAND a majority of about one thousand in 1852, and last fall it still remained Democratic, giving MAYNARD a majority of 150 and Chapin a majority of a little less than 100. The principal journal published in Ithaca is the Democrat, and on Thursday of last week it addressed the citizens of the town in

this way : "Three weeks from next Tuesday the first political battle of the Presidential year of 1884 will be fought in this county; and for this reason, if for no other, it will be an important victory to gain. The Democracy enters the field with the prestige of success. Democracic su-premacy in Tompkins county has always been followed y honest and economical government.

"We call upon the tried and true Demograts of Tomp. kins county to put their shoulders to the wheel, as they have done so many times before, and set the ball rolling for the Presidential contest so close at hand. Town meeting is but a skirmish line, but to carry it places us in a better position to succeed in the greater contest next fall."

The old Democratic spirit, in spite of nearly thirty years of disappointment in the national elections, is plainly still active in Tomokins. It is eager to join issue again with the enemy, and apparently is hopeful of the result. The editor of the Democrat appeals to the Tompkins county Democrats to insure an honest and economical administration of county affairs by carrying the town elections three weeks hence; and then to strive to confer the same benefits on the country at large by strengthening their organization and extending their party influence preparatory to the Presidential struggle of next fall. We sincerely hope that the Democrats of Tompkins county may succeed in the election so soon to take place; at any rate, we feel certain that they will be well organized when the time comes Even if they should be unsuccessful in this contest, we do not believe they would be discouraged for the more important one which will follow, but would enter the struggle hoping that in the general election the party would still win, in spite of the fact that it might be in the minority in Tompkins county; so they could fight on cheerfully although in their locality the battle seemed against them.

But suppose that after all their determined and disinterested efforts, when the issue finally came to be made up and the platform icclared, they should find that they were not looked to to rebuke the extravagance and corruption and political crimes of the Republicans by turning them out and reestablishing the Democratic party in power, but instead of that all the former ideas of Democracy were to be brushed away or ignored and the only remaining purpose to which their energy and enthusiasm could be devoted was to endorse a Tariff for Revenue Only. For such may be the outcome of the tariff shakers' crusade.

But even then we don't believe that the Tompkins county Democrats would see any she held Prince Albert, and invited reason for regretting the activity and labor has not lasted very long yet but it has

of the past empaigns. In all probability they would still be able to congratulate themselves that they had a Democratic gov-erument in Tompkies county.

Jules Ferry's Luck.

National prestige, like almost everything else, is relative, and when accident enabled M. FERRY to offer to execute in the Soudar task which Mr. GLADSTONE has shrunk from undertaking, France undoubtedly regained a part of the dignity and influence which she lost by refusing to uphold her own illimatum and put down the rebellion of ARABI Pasha. We take for granted that the proposal will be declined, for even Mr. GLAD-STONE, expert as he is in sweetening the cup of bitterness, and supported though he is by a reckless Parliamentary majority which has ceased to reflect the dom nant current of opinion, would scarcely dare to make the humiliating confession that he cannot even carry out his own order for the evacuation of Khartoum without the assistance of foreign troops. The effect of the estensibly magnanimous, but essentially insulting, action of the French Governmen should and probably will be to compel the British Ministry to abandon the dog-in-the manger policy which they have hitherto pur sued with regard to the Soudan, and to re lieve the threatened garrisons south of As souan with a strong detachment from the Indian army.

If the British Foreign Office had privily

guaranteed the continuance of the present rench Cabinet in office, it could have done nothing better calculated than was its course in the Soudan to further M. FERRY's colonial aggressions, and thus enhance his influence over his dejected countrymen, who for fourteen years have vainly sighed for something to be proud of. It was not, of course, to be expected that France, after refusing to sus ain by military force the old system of joint control, could be permitted to share the mangement of the Egyptian finances. The French Government, accordingly, turned its attention to Madagascar and Tonquin, and Lord GRANVILLE'S hands are now tied from interfering with any of its designs in those quarters by the ominous results of England's shuffling treatment of the Khedive's possessions on the upper Nile. But if, last autumn, instead of permitting Gen. HICKS and his companion British officers to be massacred by a horde of African fanatics, the GLADSTONE Ministry had given him an adequate body of trained soldiers from the Indian army, we should probably have heard no more of Et MAHDI, nor would any one have mooted the evacution of the Soudan. The British nation. unbeset by private stings of mortification and anxiety, would then have had leisure to rebuke the high-handed attempt of France to crush the liberties of the Malagasy people, whose creditable advance in civilization is due to English missionaries. Nor can any one who contrasts the present with the ormer tone of the British press in regard to the dispute between China and France in Tonquin doubt that long ere this, but for the grievous disaster at El Obeid, Mr. GLAD-STONE would have been called upon to avert by mediation the complete fruition of the

French designs on Farther India. As it is, France is left at liberty to work it. will in Tonquin and the great African island; and the same Chamber of Deputies which refused M. DE FREYCINET the pittance requisite to keep a few ships of war in the harbo of Alexandria, would now back M. FERRY in his offer to risk an army corps in the defence of the Soudan.

Suppose.

Suppose Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill should be passed, and suppose that under its operations the revenue, instead of being reduced, should be increased. What would we do about it then?

Take steel railroad bars for an illustration The present rate of duty is so high that none are imported, and the revenue from that source is accordingly nothing at all But reduce the duty to a rate which makes importation practicable, and a very large sum in the Treasury would be the consequence.

No doubt all these things will be carefully great debate in the House sheds a flood of light upon every point and every detail. It would be a comical consequence if a measure whose first purpose is to reduce the

revenue should result in increasing it. A Lawyer on Lynch Law.

According to the New York Tribune, Mr. AUSTIN CORBIN, President of the Long Island Railroad, recently spoke as follows in regard to the crimes on Long Island :

"Ashamed of Long Island on account of the rec crimes there? Well, perhaps I am. But you know we are sure to convict the criminals. If the jury does not to it, the farmers will take the law in their own hands The latter have become thoroughly aroused and the vigilance committees will make the way of the trans essor hard in the future."

We are surprised at the tolerance of the idea of lynch law implied in these remarks. We do not believe there is any other way in which the farmers could injure the interests of Long Island half so much as by taking the law into their own hands. The juries that Mr. Corbin talks about must be composed largely of the farmers themselves and if they do not convict the particular persons who may be brought to trial, the probability will be very strong that those persons do not deserve to be convicted.

From a catalogue of Harvard College, which happens to be lying on our desk, we ascertain that in the year 1849 that renowned institution of learning conferred its degree of Bachelor of Laws upon Austin Corbin, among whose classmates were Georgius FRISBIE HOAR, now a Senator in Congress, and Horatius Gray, now an Associate Jus tice of the Supreme Court at Washington.

They used to make good lawyers at Cambridge in those days, and it is fair to assume that Mr. Corbin profited by the instruction he received there. If so, he ought still to be fair lawyer, even though he has devoted himself chiefly to business pursuits. But no lawyer should admit the propriety of lynch law in a civilized community under any cir-

Mr. Corbin deserves well of the people of Long Island for his efforts to discover the perpetrators of the recent crimes there, but he should not suggest any course except a strictly legal one against even the worst of criminals. The slightest encouragement in such a direction from a man so well known as he may lead to results which would always be regretted.

Sickly Temperance Sentimentality. A few weeks ago WILLIAM McGLORY, the notorious saloon keeper, was looked upon by good people as little better than the devil in-

He kept a drinking place which had as bad reputation as any resort of the kind in this city, and he had long succeeded in defying or evading the operation of the Excise laws. Finally he was convicted by a jury and

sent to prison. The jail doors had hardly closed upon him before he professed repentance. The change of heart was sudden, and

called out some surprising utterances from

onled one some surprising utterances from the pulpit and temperance platform.

Of these the most noteworthy are the re-marks made by the Rev. S. Thomas Wil-Liams at the Free Congregational Church in West Thirty-fifth street, who on Sunday evening expressed his firm confidence and belief in WILLIAM McGLORY. "I have never seen or talked with him," said this teacher of religion, "yet in my heart I love him. If all the world stood against him, I would love

him still." This is an example of the sickliest sort of sentimentalism. Good sound common sense as well as charity, is essential to profitable religious teaching. If WILLIAM McGLORY was so recently a flend, he has hardly yet developed into such an angel as to be worthy of the affection of saints.

Mr. THOMAS CHENERY, the editor of the London Times, died yesterday. He had for some time been in ill health, and the management of the Times had devolved upon Mr. CLIPPORD who will probably succeed him. Mr. CHENERY was a highly cultivated scholar, and enjoyed an enviable reputation among men of letters, and Oriental scholars in particular. As an editor he displayed no powers or special capacity other than one might look for in any proper-minded and discreet gentleman who might be called from any walk of life to fill the position. He may have had enlightened views upon the great affairs and questions of life, but none of them ever got into the Times, where he was, as his successor will be after him a mere func tionary. It was no fault of Mr. CHENERY's that the Times has steadily declined in influence and in business. Neither will it be the fault of his successor that it shall continue to do so. It is a thing unwieldy and out of date.

Mr. BLAIR of New Hampshire, who sometimes introduces queer papers into the Senate. tried the other day to have an anonymous com munication referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. He urged that ! 'covera-' a great variety of subject matter, " ctrine, reproof, and instruction upon the political prob-lems of the times," and that the sender had requested him to "make these things known to Uncle Sar " If there is one thing with which the much-enduring Committee on Education and Labor is fully supplied, that thing is a collection of doctrine, reproof, and instruction on political problems. To begin referring anonymous communications to the committee would probably break the back of its patience

Washington's war against the telegraphpole nuisance is certainly vigorous. Some wires it already has under ground, and it has notified all the companies that the rest must promptly go there. Washington will probably be the first city in the country to clear its streets of the network of wires and its avample will be a bright one to follow. The people of New York are waiting to hear from Mr. DALY's bill in Albany.

Perhaps the prospect of an off year in international rifle matches is not wholly to be regretted. These contests unquestionably stimulate practice, and are of great benefit to the cause of good marksmanship. Yet either to send a team to Wimbledon or to receive and entertain a British team at Creedmoor absorbs a good part of the season's time, energy, and available cash, at least so far as concerns the National Rifle Association. Hence an off year has its compensations in allowing closer attention to be paid to the routine work. It will do no harm to let honors remain easy for another year, as now-the superiority at long range, small bore marksmanship, typified by the possession of the Palma, being with Amer ican riflemen, and that at military shooting with the British Volunteers.

Enthusiasm in invention is seidom more apparent than in a new fire escape, attributed to the ingenuity of a former Mayor of Reading "A person in a building where a fire has broken our raises a floor door, unhouse a ceiling door just beneath it, and unrells a ladder that is fastened there, and descends to the floor of the room undermeath. He repeats this work until he reaches the ground floor. In dwelling and note, the floor does not be covered with a mater around the ceiling door can be covered with a mater around the ceiling door can be the floor that it is intended that every room shall have an escape."

A noteworthy part of the description is that which sums up the device as being one "of simple construction." There is something impressive in the energy that traps every floor in a house, and cuts not only every ceiling, but every carpet, in the resolute pursuit of a fire escape, which seems also to promise some pos sibilities as a burglar exit or entry.

How Will the New York Delegation Stand WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Will any candidate cored at Chicago unless he can receive the solid votof his own State? This question agitates just now the Republicans at the capital, both in and out of Congress. There is a controversy among them as to the plan for electing the seventy two delegates to Chicago, and no few predict that this will seal the fate of Arthur

The last National Republican Convention doubtless in ended by its action that all delegates, except the four representing a state at large, should be chosen by inde pendent Congress districts. The National Co. gave the States the option of electing district dele gates in this mode, or of accomplishing the same result a State conventions by breaking them up into district conventions, to be composed of the delegates from the

New York Stalwarts believe they can carry the State Convention. If they could have their way, the would doubtless prefer that all the delegates should by chosen at the same time the four at large are elected for they could then instruct them for whom to vote a Chicago, as was the case four years ago. For these very reasons, the Half Breeds prefer to have

the Congress district conventions held wholly inde-pendently of the State Convention. In the districts which they can control, they will take early steps for earrying out this programme. Warner Miller, the leade of this wing of the party, has declared in favor of the ndependent district plan, and measures will be prompt y taken for carrying his views into effect wherever the alf Breeds control the party machinery. The sanguine Half Breeds assert that they can carr

half the thirty-four districts of New York. The more moderate say they are sure of one-third of them. They allege that their delegates will oppose Arthur's nomina-tion. But only the future can decide that question Great is the power of patronage. Greenland's Currents.

While public attention is directed to the Greely relief expedition, some interest may be felt in a statement made by Baron Nordenskjold in his recent series of letters to Mr. Oscar Dickson upon his Gree and journey of last year. It is the result of exper

land journey of last year. It is the result of experiments in temperature made by Herr Hamberg:

The coid current running along the east coast of Green land is, both in width and depth, very insignificant, and rests, even near the shore, upon one of warm water produced by the Guif Stream. Davis Sound and Hamin's Bay, on the other hand, are filled with cold, or very sightly warmed, water to the hottom. Contrary, there fore, to the general belief, the west coast of Greenland is washed by cold water, while a greatly heated current coming from the south runs along the sast coast a distance of 40° to 50° only from the shore.

On the other hand, the east coast has a constant of On the other hand, the east coast has a constant ic belt, which for conturies has prevented any landing there; though Nordenskjoid succeeded in anchoring for a short time in Kangerintsiok Bay.

The Proposed Canal in Paleetine. From the London Truth.

Col. Colville is expected to return on Jan. 31 rom his expedition to the Holy Land. He has made a complete survey of the country between the Gulf of complete survey of the country beinterests of the Pal Akaba and the Jordan valley in the interests of the Pal Akaba and the Jordan valley in the Duke of Suther land is Chairman. He reports that a range of low hills, having an average elevation of 400 feet and an extent of ten miles, must be cut through to make the caust; but as the soil is capable of easy excavation, he believes the undertaking to be possible. He says if this is accom-plished no other difficulty * ziets. On his arrival a meet-ing of the syndicate will be held to consider the course of action to be adopted.

Bestoring the Wool Buty-Mr. Converse will Fight for It. From the Protectionist.

Noticing in a daily paper a statement that Representative Converse had abandoned the fight for the old tariff on wood, we wrote to the gentleman inquiring as to the truth or falsity of the report. In reply we received from him a despatch on Feb 7, saying:
"Wood men have not abandoned the contest, and will
not until tariff of '07 is restored, regardless of consequences to political parties."

Mr. R. W. Townshead of Illinois on a New York Statesman. From an Interview in the Herald.

Mr. S. S. Cox is one of our ablest statesmen

PAYNE AND PENDLETON.

The Lemon of Pendleton's Before-The Rule of the Rank and File. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: You ought to know what made Hoadly Governor of and Payne Senator from Ohio. I do not belong to any clique or faction, and I am outside the whirl of party politics; but I think I can tell you the truth.

The Democratic party in Ohio is made up of the best elements of the old Republican party while it was a party of principle and before it became a party of spoils and prejudice, of the great mass of the Democratic party who are Democrats from conviction, and of a few wouldbe Democratic leaders who call phrases about

State rights and free trade principles.

These would-be leaders have a thorough knowledge of the tricks of politics and the modes of manipulating primaries and controlling conventions. They fully believe that they have a right to control the Democratic party and to sell its nominations. They have exercised this control without much question up to a recent date. The nomination of Bishop, a business man, entirely independent of these professional politicians, was a protest

exercised this control without much question up to a recent date. The nomination of Bishop, a business man, entirely independent of these professional politicians, was a protest against a leadership which had usually led to disastrous defeat. The nomination of Ewing was a loud protest against the surrender by Bishop to these very politicians after he had been elected, and the nomination of Book-walter, against their united and bitter opposition, was a still more emplatic protest. A great majority of the Democratic party bolieve that both of those very able men owed their defeat to the treachery of these would-be leaders. The nomination of Hondiy against their opposition and his election without their support was their complete and final overthrow. It unfortunately carried with it some excellent men who had been too closely identified with them. In every case, when their manipulations have failed, they have raised the cry of fraud and trickery, a piece of impudence unparalleled since Robin Hood, when hard-pressed, headed the posse, shouting. Stop thief!"

That the nominations of Hoadly and others were not the results of manipulation, but of a popular movement beyond the power of the manipulators, every one knows who has been familiar with the views of the better class of Democrats for the last few years.

On the heels of the last and crushing defeat conductors of the last and crushing defeat. On a conspirators came the Senatorial election, a conspirators came the Senatorial election. A conspirators came the Senatorial election, a conspirators came the senatorial election, and the leader of the very faction just defeated, while Mr. Payne nover was identified with any faction. As statesmen they can only been identified with four propositions, on all of which he was proceed to the country. Mr. Pendeton in his long public career has only been identified with four propositions, on all of which he was distinctly wrong.

When the war broke out and money of some kind must be had, Mr. Pendeton took the ground that this G

Pension or No Pension.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I enlisted TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I callisted in the United States army in 1822 and was homorably discharged in 1825. I hired out to a farmer and worked a few months through harvest and was had up then with rheumatism for about six weeks. I was not able to stand on my legs. I am troubled more are less with it lib you think I am entitled to a pension? Which would be the better way to proceed, to write direct to the Commissioner of Fensions or to employ an agent?

Chamton, N. Y., Feb. 4.

Under the laws of the United States an entitled that the commissioner of the laws of the United States an entitled that the commissioner of the laws of the United States an entitled that the commissioner of the laws of the United States and the laws of the United States and the commission of the United States and the laws of the laws of the United States and the laws of the United States and the laws of the laws of

sted man disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted while in service of the United States and in the line of duty is entitled to a pension, whether the disability be total or an inferior disability. But whether rheumatism is considered by the Commissioner of Pensions a disease such as to entitle its victim to a pension, even if clearly shown to have been contracted in the we are unable to say, but such, we think, should be the construction of the law. In your case, according to your own statement, there would seem to be some doubt whether the rheumatism was contracted in the army or subsequently in the harvest field, and you ought to be able to clearly prove that the disease resulted from exposure in the line of duty while you were in the service before you can reasonably hope to have your application entertained. The wise course is not to employ an agent, but to write to the Commissioner of Pensions in the Department of the Interior at Washington.

Gen. Grant Puts an End to a Dispute. Toledo. Feb. 11.-An animated discussion has been going on in the columns of the Blade for some weeks as to whether the Army of the Potomac refused

to charge the enemy the second time at the battle of Cold Harbor, when ordered, as is stated in most histories of the late civil war. Gen. Grant was appealed to, and wrote the following letter:

To the Editor of the Blade:

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1884. wrote the following letter:

New York, Feb. 7, 1884.

To the Editor of the Blade:

Bran 8 B: Your favor of Jan. 31 is at hand, and, in reply to the question asked therein, I will say that I never gave any order to any army that I commanded during the rebellion to make an attack where it was disobeyed. It is possible, but I do not remember the circumstances, that I have given an order for an attack for a certain hour, and afterward concluded that it would be better, possibly, not to make it, and have sent orders countermanding; but I do not remember that any such circumstance as that took place at Gold Harbor. Truly yours stance as that took place at Gold Harbor. Truly yours

More Postal Conveniences Asked for. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Although I live in Porty drat street, near Fifth avenue, there is no Post Office station nearer than a mile and a half from me. Our courteons Postmaster some two months ago published a circular stating that greater conveniences were contemplated, but we see nothing of them. A Post Office station is needed in East Porty-second street, which is becoming a great uniness center; longer borra are needed when postal orders can be got, and I believe one delivery of letters Sunday mornings would be acceptable.

H. B. NEW YORK, Feb. 11. The Alleged Election Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The Senate sub-com-WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senaie sub-com-mittee, composed of Senators Hoar, Cameron of Wis-consin, Frye, Salisbury, and Jonas, will leave Washing-ton to-morrow for Jackson, Miss. They will thence pro-ceed to Copish county, and after looking over the ground there will probably return to New Oriesma as their head-quarters for examination of winessas. They wish to complete their work and return to Washington before March 1. The sub-committee that will investigate the Danville trouble will hear their work at Washington next Wednesday. They will probably visit Danville be-fore their labors are concluded.

Taking Trade Dollars at Par. Washington, Feb. 11.-The House Commitee on Columne, Weights, and Measures to-day agreed to report a bill for the exchange of the trade dollar for standard dollars or for their receipt for tovernment dues within two year. It provides for their receipings into standard dollars. Mr. Bland, Chairman of the con-mittee, will oppose the bill as a stands, and will offer an amendment to strike out a part of the bill that provides that the coins shall be counted as builton against month-ly purchases.

Stephen Williams's Bequests.

Boston, Feb. 11.-By the will of the late ephen Williams of Roxbury, the Hampton, Va. No. mai School will receive \$20,000, the Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, \$25,000, the Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, \$25,000, the Home for Aged Men Soloton and the Home for Aged Women \$5,000. The remainder of the estate is to be equally divided between the Reckney Union for Children and Women and the Rokbury Charitable Society.

Apaches Going to Farming.

Washinoton, Feb. 11.—A delegation of Anaches from the San Carlos reservation called upon the Commissioner of Indian affairs to-day. They expressed themserves as much pleased with their visit to be Carlisic and fauntous indian schools and said they intended to devote their attention to agriculture.

As Oblo Patron of the Brams. From the Hardin Democrat

I went to near Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, the celebrated English actors, last hight. They are artists but they has fellow too by good such for a seat, still they mayed to a large and delighted audience.

ENOW.NOTHING OYSTER PIRATES.

A Rosely People who Mock at the Armies WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Down the Virginia shore, where runs the line between that

State and Maryland, are found the best oysters and the most intractable population, in some respects, on this hemisphere. These people have a rooted objection to letting anybody themselves know the dividing line of the two States which rame through the orater bods to the Atlantic Ocean.

About once every two years Virginia or Maryland appropriates several thousand dollars a sends down a Commission of very determined old gentlemen who have been fighting ever since they were born for either the rights of Virginia or the rights of Maryland in the cyste eds. These gentlemen, learned in riparian rights, sternly established the dividing line ac cording to the latest water marks, and threaten with instant apprehension anybody caucht trespassing on either side. By the time the Commissioners have got out of sight every mark is removed.

trespassing on either side. By the time the Commissioners have got out of sight every mark is removed.

The oyster laws of the two States are very different and are constantly changed, and it is extremely convenient to these oystermen not to know in which State they are working. If a man is caught trespassing by the Virginia authorities he swears stoutly it was across the Maryland line, and he can bring whole villages and fleets from both sides to swear that he was on the Maryland side. When he is caught by the Maryland side. When he is caught by the Maryland side. When after a year or two, either State sends down to find the marks left by the previous Commission, every mark has disappeared, and not a man can be found either in Virginia or in Maryland who knows anything about them. The population sides with the oyster men, and regards the State vessels as pirates and the pirates as patriots.

Last year Virginia spent \$5,000 to fix the line so that the local authorities could deal with the offenders, but the local authorities have not the smallest idea of meddling in so dangerous a matter. It is a point of honor with the Governors of Virginia and Maryland to take command of the land and sea forces of their respective States in person when the campaign is particularly active. Governor Cameron has several times acted as Lord High Admiral of the fleet, and has won much naval renown thereby. Gov. McLane is having the cuttasses furbished up that are kept in reserve in the basement of the Annapolis State House for the oyster war, having been used in similar encounters for the past century. When the Governor takes command in person it is understood that no quarter is to be asked for or given.

understood that no quarter is to be asked for or given.

The pirates, when they have taken up all the cysters they can, and the State vessels bear down on them, run their vessels ashore, and disappear into the ground apparently, as the people living in shore can never give the least information about them. The Governor returns in triumph to write up his campaign and lay it before the Legislature, while the pirates return to their piracy, regarding the State's interference as rather an amusing episode in the tedium of life.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Recedes from its Amendment to The Greely Relief Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Pendleton preented in the Senate the credentials of the Hon. Henry B. Payne, Senator elect from Ohio, for

he term beginning March 4, 1885. Mr. Hoar reported a bill from the Committee on Judiciary, fixing the salary of District Court Judges in the districts of Minnesota, Kansas and Western Arkansas at \$4,000 a year, and the Judges of some districts at \$5,000 year. Mr. Hoar said no District Judge at presen

had more than \$4,000 a year, except the Judge of the California district, whose salary is \$5.500. The present rate of salary was insufficient compensation for the legal ability required. It compensation for the legal ability required. It was hardly an exaggeration to say that the salary was no mere than the average fee of single cases coming before such courts.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably a bill for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition and of the widows and children of those who perished.

Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill to provide for the study of physiology and the effects of intoxicating substances upon life and the District of Columbia.

A resolution directing the Committee on Post

enects of intoxicating substances upon life and health in the schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia.

A resolution directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to ascertain whether any of the owners or officers of the Baitimore and Ohio Telegraph Company had made or received any proposals or entered into any agreement to consolidate with the Western Union within the spat twelve months was agreed to.

Mr. Hiddeberger's resolution providing for a joint committee to inquire into removals and appointments of Senate and House employees was the subject of a long debate. Mr. Vest Dem., Mo.) asserted that Federal patronage had been used in Virginia to affect the elections there, and offered an amendment to the resolution instructing the committee to report with regard to the appointment or removal of Virginians. Mr. Biddicherger retorted that Virginia had not received her quota of appointments, and it was not true that she had misused the public patronage. Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.) saids he had never seen Democrats vote for a resolution affecting appointments which would not turn out Republicans and put in Democrats. The matter did not reach a vote. A message was received from the House announcing that that body was still unable to agree to the Senate received from the House announcing that that body was still unable to agree to the Senate received from its amendment to the Greed States of 30 to 20. rate the Sennte receded from its a by a vote of 29 to 22.
Mr. Townshend (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolution

in the House proposing a constitutional amend-ment providing for the election of a President and Vice-President by the direct yotes of the people. Among the bills introduced were these people. Among the bills introduced were these:

By Mr. Relmont (Dem., N. Y.)-Providing that the
Staten Island Rapid Transit Company may build a bridge
st or near Eirzabeth, N. J., and Northield, N. Y., for
the passage of pedestrians wascons, and railroad trains,
By Mr. James (Rep., N. Y.)-Appropriating \$280,000 to
the purchase of property on Staten Island for a marine
hospital for the port of New York.

By Mr. Poland (Rep., VI.)-Providing that before registrainon in Uniah and Idaho a voter shall take an oasit
that he does not belong to the Church of the Latter Day
Saints.

Dredging for the Galleys book at Salambi From the London Times.

From the London Times.

The Archivological Society at Athena has decided to make researches at the bottom of the sea in the Bay of Salamia, where the famous naval lattle between the Greeks and Persians was fought. The water is not very deep in the bay. As the present state of technical science enables the society to adopt efficient means of investigation, and as the association possesses the necessary financial strength, it is hosed that the enterprise will succeed. Since the Greeks lost about fifty and the Persians nearly two hundred galleys, which have since been lying undesturbed at the bottom of the sea, it is thought that it may be possible to bring up some complete specimens, or at least portions of them, which may afford more necurate knowledge of the naval archive turn of the old lielenes and the Persians than can be gathered from their writings. The attempt is looked forward to with great interest.

Magistrate and Prisoner Both Drunk.

Prom the Pall Mall Gazette.

The following curious Scene was enacted in the Mayor's court of a certain town in Lincoinshire: "Unfortunately for the Mayor, his duties on the bench claim his attention as he rises from the table. A man was brought up before him on the charge of being drunk and incapable. The Mayor, who had previously been smiling benignily around on the crowd assembled in the court, tooked at the man unsteadily for a moment with blinking eyes, and on the completion of the syldence and: "Prishner, your-you orra be 'shame o' yersielf! You'll 'ave a jay four and tempence orra month!" The prisoner was removed by the constable, and the magistrate was assisted out by his clerk. From the Pall Matt Gazette.

Art In Chicago.

From the Philadelphia Call. "Have you noticed in the papers," said a Chicago hely to her instand, an extensive pork packer, "that Neissonier has sued Mrs. Mackay for \$15,000, the price he demanded for painting her portrait?" "Who's Meiss—what's his name?" "He is the celebrated French painter," "He charged her \$15,000 for painting one picture?" "Yes!"

"H'an," grunted the husband, turning to his paper "H'an," grunted the is obliged to sue her. Why, ther are painters in this city, and good ones, too, who would be chall to maint a whole block of ten story buildings to half that amount of money."

A Bequest to the Pope Disputed. From the Freeman's Journal.

London Jan, 29,—1 learn on good authority that the will of Mrs. stapleton Hetherion, who recently heat the will of Mrs. stapleton Hetherion, who recently hequest have a sum of £495,000 to the Pope, is likely to become the a sum of £495,000 to the Pope, is likely to become the atom of £495,000 to the Pope, is likely to become the atom of £495,000 to the Pope, is likely to become the atom of £495,000 to the Pope, is likely to become the atom of the started takes to the started takes the started takes to the started takes the start

Mr. Stoddard's Exercise From the San Prancisco Chronicle.

Charles Warren Stoddard grew very enthusi-astic the atter evening ever I talk and the Italians.

It is graind " and he reason the process toward the done. "It see an Italian deservite rise yes toward the grander and Riston in Lady Macheth over a lumification part of a cent on the price of a fish."

You are encotonal, Mr. Stoddard, " sale a lady. "Emotional! I am. Emotion is my only exercise."

Clearing a Ball Room in Three Minutes. From the Arkansuse Transfer.

At Conway the saloon law went into effect at midnight. A fashionald tail was in progress, and just at 12 o clock a man ascended the platform and salot relative the saloons are opened. Three minutes afterward not a man was in the ball.

Hemember the Goat. From the Norristonen Herata.

While scattering a few crumbs for the spar-rows this severe weather don't forget to throw out a lot of old tomato cans barrel hoops, and cast off shoes for the poor goal, which has as much right to live as the imported feathered bipad.

SUNBEAMS.

-Lord Bute has given an order to Miss Edmonia A. Edwards, the American negro sculptress, to execute a marble statue of the Virgin Mary for one of

-Mr. Ross, for nearly sixty years connected with the Reporters Gallery of the House of Com-mons, and for a long period chief reporter of the Times,

-At Edinburgh last month Jane Kirk, con-

victed 203 times of petty offences, was sent to jail for the

last year in prison.

—For the last month the Czar has been in such a deplorable state of nervous depression that to all intents and purposes he may be regarded as insane. He is said to be thoroughly terror-stricken, and lives in a state of panic which would be ludicrous if it did not produce such melancholy consequences.

-The French schoolboys have been grievonly disgusted at the reduction of their Christmas holi-days by the present Minister of Public Instruction. At Montpellier an outbreak took place, but a caution from the Minister that the malcontents would be excluded from examinations for a year sufficed to suppress it.

—An idea of the depth of interest felt in Birmingham, England, in the sports practised by its citizens may be formed from the fact that the recent defeat of the Aston Villa football team, by Queen's Park,

Glasgow, in their tie for the association cup, was described in one local paper inside a black mourning border -The girl who, at New Lisbon, Ohio, announced herself as the prize in a raffie-a handred chances at a dollar spiece-was taken at first as a jeker, but she affirms her sincers willingness to marry the wisner, provided he is under forty years of age, and bears a good reputation. She is described as pretty, intelligent, and heretofore unassailed by adverse criticism.

-A few weeks ago a French nobleman shot himself in the Hôtel de Paris at Monte Carlo. Before, however, committing the "rash act," he paid a graceful tribute to his female friends. Some twenty ladies, both of the grande and the demi-monde, received a handsome bouquet with the Comte de — 's compliments, and re-grets that unavoidable circumstances prevented him -A recent suggestion that the French Chamber of Deputies should vote money to take out of pawn the various articles pledged at the Paris Mont de Piets for small sums resulted in the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, who reported that among the articles which would thus be reclaimed would be some 5,000 opera glasses and 65,000

gold rings, besides numerous mecrechaum pipes, um-brellas, and prayer books. -The archiepiscopal city of Canterbury, England, was on the night of Dec. 27 a scene of wild lisorder. Some 300 cavalry soldiers completely wrecked The City Arms" and drank all the liquors. The land lord and his wife escaped and the authorities found that if they attempted to quell the riot they would make it worse. It arose out of the landlord not sending a sol-

dier a silver watch, won at a party held in the house.

Many of the men left for India the following Monday—

A noteworthy poker player was lost to the game when Edward Neiderer died in Memphia. He ied an eventful life in many ways as a Nicaraguan ad-venturer, as Chief of the Confederacy's Secret Service, and as a groggery keeper; but at all times he was a heavy gamester, and on one occasion he won a big pot by betting \$10,000 on a worthless hand. He was regarded as extremely lucky, but apparently he did not hold that pinion of himself very confidently, for he left a life in urance policy for \$60,000.

-Not only in Paris, but in Germany and, in fact, throughout Europe, says the Patt Mail Gasette the cry of the unemployed is rising high. Holland is much troubled with it at present. In both Amsterdam and Rotterdain there is a large amount of labor eager but unable to get work, and driven into destitution. In Amsterdain the Government has devised some tempo-rary work, and in Rotterdain we thousand of the distinserited have i-sued a protest against the subvention of

the opera by the municipality during this distress.

—One of the main features of a new literary periodical called the Revise Internationals, which is published in England by Mesars. Trabner & Co., will be a regular literary correspondence from Paris, London, Berlin, Vicnoa, Pesth, Bucharest, Constantinople, Pringue, Sophia Athens, Zante, Geneva, Brussels, Ley-den, St. Petersburg, Kieft, Moscow, Warsaw, Stockholm, Christiania, Copenhagen, New York, Lisbon, Madrid, South America, India, China, and Japan. Each correspondent will closely follow the literary productions of the country relating to which he writes, and will give

numerous extracts and trauslations. -The members of the court at Rome have been thrown into ecstastes of admiration by the excelent manner in which the Prince of Naples passed his professed to be as much astonished at the ability dis played by the infant prodigy as were the doctors in the temple at Jerusalem. The child had been carefully crammed for the ordeal. Sensible people, according to the London Pruth, are of opinion that he is kent far too closely to his tasks, and that if his brain continues to be

so hardly worked, there will be very little brain left by the time he is 18. -The practice of carrying off the heads from monuments in Westminster Abbey began early, and even kings were not spaced. The solid silver head 37th of January. "Some Whig, I'll warrant you," said Sir Roger de Coverley, during his famous walk round the Abbey; "you ought to lock up your kings better; they'll carry off the body, too, if you don't take care." The heads of both Washington and Major Andre have been repeatedly carried off from the monument of the latter, "the wanton mischief," says Lamb, "of some schoolbuy, red, perhaps, with raw notions of transatisatic free iom." The Abbey is a large place, and any kind of mu

tilation might be perpetrated successfully, provided only that it did not make too much noise. -The Castellani sale at Rome is fixed for the 15th of March. The collection includes a large num-ber of exquisite terra-cotta figures, similar to those found at Tanagra. There are several groups as well as single female figures and children; also a Greek female head in marble, quite perfect. Among the vases is one specially fine black wase with three handles. The figures on it are colored and gilt, like the vases found at Kertch Another very quaint wase is in the shape of a bird's head, with a rich border; another in the shape of a man's head with a beard, very realistic in treatment; and another has a fine subject in relief representing Cassandra and other figures. There are also a large number of heautiful bronzes in the collection, besides many other inter-

esting objects. -The rejection by the Hungarian Upper House of the Jews' and Christians' Marriage bill will probably prove fatal to the present constitution of that ody. It has had an uninterrupted existence from the Middle Ages down to the present day. In flungary all the some of a magnate inherit their father's title and take their seats during his lifetime as soon as they are 24 years of age. This, combined with the division of the family estate among all the sons, not only swells inor-dinately the number of magnates, but also includes in he titled class a great number of impoverished families Throughout Hungary counts and barons are to be found who are never summoned to the Upper House and never think of claiming their seats. The anti-Semitic opposi think of claiming their seats. The anti-Semitio opposi-tion now reproach the Government for bringing as numbers of such voters who had never in their lives ap-

peared there before. -The well-known Austrian painter, Hans Mackart, has suffered a great and irretrievable loss. Illi reception half has been destroyed by fire. Herr Mackart had by degrees transformed it into a most costly, artistically arranged, and yet habitable museum. He was about to dine out with his wife, who, having dressed herself, went with a candle to the hall to look once in the great mirror. She passed too near a curtain, which suddenly flamed up. Losing her presence of mind, she dropped the candle and ran up stairs to the floor above. The fire rapidity spread over the hall, the valuable car-pets, old furniture, and invaluable pictures by Dutch masters feeding it in turn. Although the fire brigads was soon in attendance, all that could be done was to confine the flames so that they should not extend to the other floors. Besides the completed picture of "Spring," there was thus saved a rich collection of Jobelius work, and other costly tissues, antiquities and objects of art.

-The manuscript of the memoirs of Heinrich Heine has just been sold for 18,000 francs to M. F. Vievey, a Paris publisher, and to MM. Krosner of Stutt-gart, the publishers of the Garteniande, an illustrated journal, in the columns of which the memoirs will short ly appear. The manuscript consists of 128 pages, writ-ten in pencil by Heinrich Heine during the last years of his life. Twenty one other pages, relating to the origin f the Heine family, were burned by the author's brother after his death. EL MAHDI.

EL MAHDI.

In the Nieland, through the desert, From Tajourah west to Kofod.
From El thargen far to northward, Easting to the Lack N'yanca in the southward of the river.
Does the name of zerat El Mahdi, Like a new railroad (on paper).
Hamily to every portion.
Tautenkeen Gombekoro, Waingriga Menwayalvy, iter Majuda Bedeser etc.
Towns and mountains, rivers, valley. Her Hajuda, Redeser veh.
Towns and mountains rivers, valleys,
All in interersal circuits. El Mandi.
Vehic the great false Prophet andly
Faires El Without the Mandi.
Though Mandi must be very surely,
Thus to shake to its foundation.
All the country of the Nils land,
Eavir El Abhal, the White Nils,
knocked he und at his Heisi.
Hicks Pasin and every squarron—
Every squar run the a white head—
Then to Khartonin. Former slave mart,
Turned his former the a torreight
Dammed by Tewns and by England,
From Denn time to been head. Danmed by Teache and by Englana,
From Hem timeton to Dem Real.
From Hem timeton to Dem Real.
Fina L. Maidt, great Faise Frophet,
Haises Et in Upper Leyin.
And the limited owner by Jingo,
That there will not right E. Maidt.
Fill their side can see a profit.

—Hirchant Traveller.